MRS. LEASE OF KANSAS

THE REMARKABLE WOMAN LAWYER AND POPULIST ORATOR.

Woman Was No Place in Politics." Said Senator Ingalis, Whereat She Joined the New Party-Her Varied Talents-Two Hundred Spreehes During the Campaign, Four of Them Made in One Day.

TOPERA, Nov. 14.-At the opening of the Presiential canvass of 1888 Senator Ingalis, in one of his characteristic speeches delivered at Abi-lene, Kan., stated that "woman has no place in politics." It was this sentence that inspired Mrs. Lease to affiliate herself with the new party. She is one of the most remarkable of women, and, as she herself says, is the best advertised lady in America. One of her friends at that time asked her why she joined the Populist party. She answered: "Because I can not find a place elsewhere."

The crushing defeat sustained by the Republican party at the election above referred to was explained by Senator Sherman, Speaker Reed, and others as being due in a great measure to the women of the country and their influence on the voting population. This explanation applied with special force in the case of "the Kansas revolt," as it was termed. The Farmers' Alliance of this State was largely controlled by women during that campaign, and the farmers' wives surpassed their husbands in the work of organizing against the Republican party, and throwing a stout lariat around the position of United States Senator, with the end securely knotted to the Alliance side saddle. It was through the efforts of the women that the pienics and narades were made so successful. They brought out the young people, formed lyceums and glee clubs, and kept the lights burning in the school houses. The wives and daughters thrilled the Alliance with such melodies as The Lord will never stand such injustice in our land; lie intended that the poor should have a home.

In this and other ways they cheered the farmers on their road to the ballot box, and inspired a victory that well nigh exhausted the public font of exclamation points. . It is not just to look back upon it as a partisan victory, for it was not. It ought not to be considered as a Democratic triumph or a Republican defeat. The Republican party was the heaviest loser, so far us actual results were concerned, but the official returns showed that the decrease in the Democratic vote of the State was greater than in the Republican vote. Independent of party principles, it was the voice of a deep popular feeling, riding over party lines, and actuated by an idea that for a period of years in the government of the country and the enactment of laws, the farmers been getting the worst of it. The women of Kansas recognized the situation and determined to bring about a change.

The most conspicuous figure in the campaign against the old parties was Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Wichita. She is one of the few female lawyers of prominence in Kansas, and her sympathies were early enlisted in behalf of the oppressed farmers by that epigrammatic remark of the brilliant Inguils referred to. Mrs. Lease visited every locality in the State, and developed into one of the most at-tractive and convincing speakers engaged in the contest. Her services were in constant demand, and at every prominent meeting of the Alliance party she was the Minerva of the

Mrs. Lease was born in Ireland, and has lived in this country from infancy. Her father was a Union soldier, who died in Andersonwille prison. She has resided in various sections of the country and is conversant with the wants of the people. She was a resident of Donison, Tex., for nine years, and there formed a belief that the interests of the South and West were identical, and that they were to be promoted and strengthened by the Alliance movement. She is a graduate of two colleges and the author of a volume of poems soon to appear. Her voice is rather masculine and her energy that of an athlete. A brilliant conversationalist, her masculinity disappears un-der the spell of her versatile mind and her arguments have the rationale of a logic that often disappears, however, by a rigid analysis; particularly does this obtain in her discussions of great political questions. She took great interest in the campaign and thoroughly enjoyed the work. Of the general character of her labors and their effect, she says:

"I made not less than 200 speeches during the campaign, speaking once or twice each day. On one occasion I made four speeches. two of them before breakfast. This was at Bellville, in Republic county, Kan. It was almost morning when I arrived there, and I requested the hotel proprietor not to call me for breakfast until late. When I got up there were several hundred recepts in front of the house clamoring for a speech. I had to show myself and talk. Then they insisted that I should go with them to the denot to meet Congressman John Davis. At the depot we found several thousand people waiting. They wanted a speech and I talked to them an hour then returned to the hotel for breakfast. Davis was to speak in the afternoon, and an immense growd had assembled. His train was late, so I took the platform and talked until hearrived. Another big meeting was held in the evening in the Opera House, and there I made the fourth speech of the day.

I criticised Senator ingalls severely in my speeches, and I think I contributed my share to the accomplishment of his defeat. I know that if money could have taken nim back to the Senato he would not have hearistated to use it, but I did not believe our Alliance men could be bought. They were early given to understand how they would be expected to vote, and I was confident they would all stand together for the People's party candidate, whoever he might be.

I am of the opinion that the Alliance Conmost morning when I arrived there, and I re-

sould be bought. They would be expected to understand how they would be expected to understand how they would be expected to vote, and I was conident they would all stand together for the People's party candidate, whoever he might be.

"I am of the opinion that the Alliance Congressmen from hansas will maintain an independent course in Congress and hoe in the middle of the row;" if any concession is made it will be to the Demerats, and certainly in all maiters of a political nature the Kansas men will be solidly against Republicanism. the McKinley injusty, and a gold bill with silver for its name. My own views are similar to those avowed by Congressman John Davis. He is a Socialist—the first ever elected to Congress. I believe—and is an earnest advocate of labor reforms. I am proud to be called a Socialist, but I am not an Anarchist, as has frequently been charged."

It is really a remarkable exposition of a woman's fury," when Mrs. Lease, deeply interested in her subject, becomes excited and "turns loose" her vocabulary of adjectives upon the audiences which greet her. Her star performances are when the alleged "robber tariff bill," and the wrongs heaved upon the farners by the plutocrats, are under discussion. Then her hughing lips grow resolute, and her merry eyes scintiliate with all the force of a willicat at hay.

Bad it been possible under the Constitution, the Kansas Legislature of Issi would have taken delight in electing Mrs. Lease to the United States Sonate, and many of the members were tempted to vote for her despite the law. They were admonished repeatedly that it would be wise to retain lingalis as an advertisement of the State, but some of them felt that in this respect their female champion would prove a much bigger card. While the law barred Mrs. Lease from the list of aspirants, she really had more to do with the defeat of Senator ingalls than any of her associates in the Alliance, an auxiliary of the Farmers' Alliance, and contract the is an advertisement of the state the same regulations as

ber. Mrs. Lease reiterated ber famous interview, denouncing the Democratic system of intolerance and fraud in the South, softraing that a free vote and a fair count are the paramount issues before the American people, and calling upon all honest and satirity voters to assert themselves on this overshadowing issue and stamp out the violent and lawless ballot-box rufflans.

In contradiction to Gen. Weaver's attempt to place Kansas in the same category with Georgia in its intolerance of free speech and a free ballot by exaggerating the alleged rotten egging of Congressman John Otis, Mrs. Lease set this liberty-loving State right in urging that this question would not be settled "until it is just as safe for Gen. Weaver or any Union soldier to talk in the South as it is for Col. Livingston to talk in Kansas. In this question of a free vote and a fair count the people of a common country should engage in a common cause, and laying aside all local and personal consideration, reconsecrate themselves anew to the proservation of continuous pustice and the maintenance of liberty."

Mrs. Lease went further and criticised the Democratic party for its determination in the North, as well as in the South, not to permit the Government to protectits citizens in the suffrage. On this point she said:

"Under these circumstances the election of Cleveland would be a practical endorsement of these things, and as such would be at once the shame and danger of the republic."

To offset these sailent propositions she charged the Republican party with recalcitancy in not compelling fair elections in the South.

To the question. "In your opinion, then.

charged the Republican party with recalcitrancy in not compelling fair elections in the South.

To the question, "In your opinion, then, Weaver cannot hope to carry any of the Southern States?" Mrs. Lease replied:

"If we could get a fair count under Federal supervision he might. The farmers are with us, but the negroes will be intimidated and the white vote counted out. The Georgia Democrats might have had 170,000 majority as easily as 70,000. They know how to count. Their moral perceptions are so blunted that they do not seem to know how victously wicked they have become. They resort to lawiessness, murder, and fraud. They resort to lawiessness, murder, and fraud. They resore in high-handed wickedness, in villainous artifices, and in every wicked device and combination by which the Democratic party can be served and saved. As has been well said, they are an organized appetits. Their sole conception of party is an organization that acquires and distributes offices. What the Bourbon Democracy of the South has not learned of ways that are dark and tricks that are vain Satan never taught the children of men.

"There has not been an honest election in the South for years," continued Mrs. Lease. "After the negro had been entranchised the Democracy started out with the proposition that it was right to count out his vote, and they have followed that up with the idea that it is right to count out any political opponent. Democracy holds nower in the South by fraudulent voting. They openly beast of their ability to have a full count, and while cryping out against a Force bill they have fastened a Force bill of the most dangerous description upon the people."

"Is min favor of applying a Force bill to the South?"

"Are you in favor of applying a Force bill to the South?"

"I am in favor of abolishing the Force bill now used by an intolerant Democracy, and applied to whites and blacks who differ from them politically. In other words, I believe the ballot should be for the voter, and not the voter for the ballot. Why, in many places in the South men have been voting their dogs and mules for rears. They give the animals names, have them registered, and then take them to the polis and cast votes in their names.

names.
"The all important and living issue now before the people of America is to wipe out forever the intolerant, vindictive, slave-making Democratic party that has ever been a protest against progress, and has become in its blind harred a menace to good government

its blind natred a menace to good and free institutions."

A great many funny things in politics have happened in the great political city of Topeka, but there never has been anything funnier than the James B. Weaver combination raily on the evening of the 4th of November at the Grand Opera House, gotten up by the Democratic and People's party State Central Committees.

than the James it Weaver combination rails than the James it Weaver combination rails and over all over combination rails and over all over combination of the old saying that oil and water will never nit; con this control that oil and water will never nit; con this control that oil and water will never nit; con this control that oil and water will never nit; con this control that the land of the control of the old saying that oil and water will never not of the officer in the present of the officer in the old and the old a

hurled oaths and epithets at one another. The city has awarded contracts for big trunk saw-ers, amounting to some \$200,000. Some of these went to the highest bidder, despite the veto of the Mayor. The citizens have complained time and again about the condition of the streets, but to no avail. Alderman Striker attempted to lay the blame on the sewer engineer, W. C. Johnson, and charged him with employing incompetent inspectors. Johnson retorted, and then the war began.

Alderman Campbell, the only liepublican on the Board, presided, and was insulted by Striker, who told him he did not know enough to preside over a meeting. Campbell retorted with calling Striker a self-made fool, who was an abomination to the touned. Swear words followed, and pandemonium broke loose. It was feared that some of the Aldermen would come to blows, but at length some semblance of peace and quist was obtained. Campbell refused to serve on the same committees with Striker, and resigned.

Getitug Even with Senator Plunklit. ALBANY, Nov. 10.-Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus of the old Seventeenth Assembly district of New York county was at the Capitol to-day seeking to have reinstated a constituent who lives and has lived as a neighbor to uent who lives and has lived as a neighbor to Senator Plunkitt of the Eleventh Sonate district, but whom Plunkitt is charged with having discharged from the Capitol stonecuter force because of his activity in behalf of Medianus. The discharged stonecuter was with McManus, and said with some pride that he did not need the place or the wages, as he had just made a \$15,000 strike in the Louislang lettery, but he wasted to get even with Senator Plunkitt. Mr. McManus told him that it would be all right and that he would be put back. Plunkitt, according to McManus, caused the discharge of three or four of his men and just Plunkitt men in their places before election.

Titenul: I Syned of the Archdlegese. The priests of the archdiocese will meet on Wednesday at the Cathedral at the regular diocesan synod. The synod is held every three years. Archbishop Corrigan will announce to years. Archbishop Corrigan will announce to the synod the members of the new Board of Diocesan Consultors. This board is the Archbishop's council. He and they meet once a month to consider the wellars of the archdocese. Other diocesan officials will be appointed at the synod. It is expected that the Archbishop will announce on Wednesday the priest who is to succeed the Ray. John R. Saiter as irremovable rector of St. Joseph's Church in Sixth avenue. Father Salter resigned some weeks ago on account of ill health.

Tae Columbias Express

THE NEW HOUSE AND THE OLD COMPARISON OF THE FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESSES.

The Democrats Lose Many Capable and Experienced Members, While the Republicans Gala More Than They Have Lost - Some Conspicuous Men of Both Parties Who Have Been Returned,

WARHINGTON, Nov. 19. - In the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress there are 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 9 Farmers' Alliance men, making a total of 332 members. In the Fifty-third Congress the total membership will be 350, a gain of 24 under the reapportionment of the new census. Of this total number the Democrats will have about as many as now, while the Republican column will go up to the neighborhood of 125. column will go up to the neighborhood of 125, it having gained additions by the increase representation, and several reliably Republican districts that were lost in the great anti-McKinley-bill tidal wave of 1890 having been won back. The falling off in the number of Populist Congressmen-Farmers' Alliance men they were called until the late campaign—has also helped to swell the Republican representation. It is impossible ret to state definitely the relative strength of each party in the House, because returns have not yet been received from many districts, and because, also, in others the official count will be necessary to determine accurately the result. From the returns already received, however, it is evident that the Democrats will have in round numbers 220 members, the Republicans 130, and the Populists and Inde-pendents the remaining 6. Later returns from the election districts will change these figures somewhat, but not sufficiently to impair the large majority which the Democrats will have over Republicans. Populists, and the one Independent (McEttrick of the Tenth Massachusetts district), a majority that will a working majority as this the Democrats will be able to enact any legislation they choose on the tariff or any other question; and as the Senate will also have a Democratio najority, the party will be entirely responsible for whatever legislation is sent to Presiden Cleveland for his signature.

A study of the personnel of the newly elected

House shows that remarkably few changes have been made in its membership, considering the fact that the Representatives were coted for at a Presidential election, when men of both parties are naturally more anxious for nominations than in so-called off years. There have been comparatively few men of conous ability or striking personality in the lower House during the past few years, and the Fifty-second Congress was especially lacking in big men. The new Congress gains little if anything by the changes result-ing from the elections, and the Democrats have falled to make up in ability what they have lost in the failure of old and capable members to be renominated or reelected. The Republicans, on the other hand, have gained much more than they have lost, and in proportion to their total number will have more

his own testimony. a recognized authority

order to cool himself while lighting free silver on the floor of the House, he being, according to his own testimony, a recognized authority on financial questions.

The Democratic membership will include, in addition to the leaders aiready named John Allen of Mississippl, the humorist of the House; Bailey of Texas, the humorist of the House; Bailey of Constitution, whose conscience will not allow him to draw his salary on days when he does not attend the seasions; Bryan of Nebraska, who bears a striking resemblance to the late Samuel J. Randall, and made himself creditably prominent last session; "Tim" Campbell of New York, who, as a "character" of the House, stands unique: Judge Coub of Alabama, whose lamous appeal, "Mr. Speaker, where am 1 aty" has gone reverberating around the world; Durborow of Chicago, the handsome spokesman of the World's Fair hoomers; Enlace of Tennessee, who stuck pins into Cran Reced during the Fifty-second; Gen. Hooker of Mississippi, the fifty-second; Gen. Hooker of Mississippi, the fifty-second; Gen. Hooker of Mississippi, the fifty-second in the Green hairs door; McAlcer of Texas, who always kickent everything, from a pension bill to a green hairs door; McAlcer of Texas, who always kickent everything, from a nension bill to a green hairs door; McAlcer of Texas, who always kickent everything, from a nension bill to a green hairs door; McAlcer of Philadelphia, who was resisted in Sam Innafall's old district in spite of the efforts of Charman Harrity and his organization to that him and John De Witt Warner, the enthusiastic Cleveland worshipper, who got the endorsement of Tammany this year, much to his surprise and gratification.

Among the members of the Fifty-second Congress who were noted above their fellows for some peculiar trait of character, personal appearance

If you are going to New Envisud to spend Thanksgiving, by the new vestibuted train service of the New York and Hoston Shore Litte. The "flyer" haves Grand Central Station every week day at 2 P. M.—462.

Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, and India Goods, 877, 879 BROADWAY,

Exhibit Monday

EXQUISITE SPECIMENS OF

Japanese

Cloisonne

Beautiful New Decorations Dragons, Figures, Birds, Blossoms, Chrysanthemums, Lo. tus, Landscape, &c.; also choice specimens in

single colors

IN SMALL. VASES, TRAYS, KORO, LAMPS, PLAQUES, JARDINIERES, COVERED BOXES, UMBRELLA JARS, Etc.

New Designs and High Art Decorations in

> FINE SATSUMA. TAIZAN, MINGOTO, IDZUMO, and BLUE & WHITE POTTERY

Small and medium sizes suitable for cabinets, mantels, &c. Also, fine large FLOOR VASES. for halls, conservatories, &c.

Congress colleagues were drunkards, but only succeeded in writing himself into obscurity; and "the three Taylors." all from Ohio, and all Republicans. There will only be two Taylors in the new House as against five in the old. One is from Indiana and the other from Texas. There will be two Smiths only, George W., from Pennsylvania, and Marcus A., a delogate from Arizona.
Only one crank, as far as is known, has been elected, unless Jerry Simpson be left in that category. This is cx-Senator Blair of New Hampshire, who now resumes his public career at the point where he began it many years ago.

HERRICK CHARGES TREACHERY. Gov. Flower Asked to Hemove Se-called Hitt

ALBANY, Nov. 19.-The reduction of over one thousand in the normal Democratic plurality of this county, together with the loss of three Assembly districts, two of which were Democratic and one a Democratic stronghold, has bothered the party leaders who serve under Judge D. Cady Herrick. They have not sought to find the cause in a general revolt against an arbitrary leadership which savored too strongly of bossism, but have charged that it was due to the treachery of the Hill Democrats, led by Andrew Hamilton, clerk of the State Board of Claims; Commissioner Hugh Reilly and Phil Russ, the latter a clerk in the Department of Public Buildings, the head of which is Michael Delahanty, father-in-law of Edward Murphy. Treachery and the punishment of traitors has been the cry ever since ment of traitors has been the cry ever since the election, and the Democratic General Committee of the county appointed Congressman Charles Tracey, Mayor James H. Manning, and Senator Amasa J. Parker a sub-committee to take the political scalps of all prominent Hill Democrats holding places in and about the State departments, particularly those of Hamilton, Reilly, and Russ. Up to last night this sub-committee had done nothing, but has night Tracey and Manning braved the tempeat, the rain and the mud, and called on Gov, Flower at the Executive Mansion. They stated their object, and it is alleged, offered to showed by marked ballots that some prominent Hill Democrats had cut the national as well as the local ticket. It is certain that they demanded the exercise of the Governor's power in the removal from office of Hamilton and Russ. To-day Gov, Flower admitted that Tracey and Manning made him a very unexpected visit last night, considering the inclemency of the weather, but did not feel disposed to say what occurred at the conference.

"I don't believe," he added, "that I want to assist in washing any of our dirty linen in public. That is a private job. Nor do I want to let any of the dirty water run out of private grounds. The meeting, or conference, or whatever you may call it, was a private one. As to its results I desire to say nothing. I believe, as I always have, in the maxim: "Let no guilty man escape." But I do not know as you need watch for any developments.

Congressman Tracey and Mayor Manning declined to talk about the conference. the election, and the Democratic General Com-Congressman Tracey and Mayor Manning declined to talk about the conference.

George H. Bush's Contest for the Assembly. KINGSTON, Nov. 19,-In the contest over the office of member of Assembly for the second Ulster district, in which it is alleged that fraudulent ballots were cast in the town of Esopus, which defeated George H. Bush, an application was made to Judge Fursman here to-day by the attorneys for James Lounsbery, his Republican opponent, for an order to show cause why the Board of County Canvassers cause why the Board of County Canvassers should not proceed to canvass the returns as originally filed, and excluding therefrom certain marked ballots attached to said return subsequent to the filing of the original return. They likewise asked to have the Board of Canvassers stayed from canvassing the returns of the election districts in question until the termination of the application. Judge Fursman denied the application, saying that the whole matter would come up before Judge Parker at Troy next Monday, and no rights of Mr. Lounsbery could be impaired in the interim, as the county canvassers were now restrained by injunction.

China Declines to Take Part in the Naval

Review. Washington, Nov. 19,-China has declined the invitation of the United States to take part in the naval review in honor of the discovery of America, in Hampton Roads, next spring. of America, in Hampton Roads, next spring. The reason given by the Chinese Government is that its saliora are not familiar enough with the workings of the new steam vessels of its new to undertake so long a voyage. The Chinese naval vessels rarely leave the waters of the country, and it is presumed that the havigators of the Flowery hingdom have more fear of salling unknown seas than they have of operating machinery.

PILOGRESCIN Damschinsky's Great Hair Producer, is used with wonderful results for the Prevention of Hair Fulling Out, in Case of Bulloness public for Grow-DANSCHINGE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE. AFTER MARCH 4 THE REPUBLICANS WILL BE IN A MINORITY.

Fourteen Years Since the Democrats Have Controlled the Senate-How the New Senate Will Compare in Statesmanship with the Democratic Senate of 1879. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.-When the United

States Senate convenes in special session on the 4th of March next for the particular purpose of confirming President Cleveland's Cabinet nominations, the Republicans will, for the first time in fourteen years, find themselves in a minority. They will have not more than 30 of the 88 Senators, while the Democrats will have 43 or 45, the exact number depending upon the complexion of the Legislatures of Montana and Nebraska. The Populists will have four, and possibly six, Senators, one of them being the present rather lukewarm and unreliable Republican Senator, Mr. Stew-art of Nevada. In any contingency the Democrats will be able to muster more votes than the Republicans, and with the aid of the Populist votes, which are apt to go with them, they will have a majority of 9 or 10. It is not likely that any of the Populist Senators will ever vote with the Republicans on a party question, but should one of them do so, and should his party colleagues refrain from voting, the result would be a tie, thus giving Vice-President Stevenson the deciding vote. Such an interesting situation as this, however, is not apt to come about, and the Democrats, with or without the support of the Populist Senators, will be able to reorganize the committees and the officers and enact such legislation as they see fit.

It was in March, 1879, at a special session

of the Forty-sixth Congress, that the Democrats last organized the United States Senate The session had been called by Mr. Hayes and the Democrats had a majority of S. They reorganized the committees and the official force on a Democratic basis, but their suprem-acy was short lived, for at the end of two years, in March, 1881, another special session was called. The Republicans had in the interval gained several Senators and were able to put their party again in control of the committees. They attempted also to reorganize the official forces, but did not succeed, as the Democrats prevented this by dilatory tactica until the Ropublicans grew tired of the contest and agreed to a final adjournment. It was during this session that "Mahone of Virginia" entered national politics as a Sonator, and it was chieffy to prevent his hench-man, H. H. Riddleberger, from being made Sergeant-at-Arms that the Democrats made their fight. Riddleberger was the Republican caucus nominee, and failing to get the office he went back to Virginia and returned in two years a Senator. He became the enemy of his old-time spensor and remained so until the day of his death, which occurred under sad circumstances soon after his sensational exit from the Senate.

At the time that Mahone was making his fight for Hiddleberger, Conkling and the Stal-warts were endeavoring to reclect the old Republican Secretary of the Senate, George C. Gorham, and it was also at this short session that Messrs. Conkling and Platt startled the political world by resigning their seats in the Senate. In July, 1881, President Garfield was shot; in September Vice-President Arthur succoeded to the Presidency, and in October another special session was called. In the mean time Warner Miller and E. G. Lapham had been elected as the successors to Senators Conkling and Platt. On the first day the Senaters the Democrats chose Mr. Bayard President pro tem. before the new Senators had been sworn in. As soon as they had taken the oath, together with Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, who had been sent as the successor to Gen. Burnside, Mr. Bayard Was unseated with the aid of their votes, and Senator David Pavis of Illinois was chosen President pro tem, and served throughout the Forty-seventh Congress—1881 to 1883.

At the regular meeting of the Forty-seventh Congress in December, 1883, the Republicans, who had been unable during the Forty-seventh Congress to put back the removed emiloyees because of the fact that at each attempt David Davis voted with the Democrata and tied the Senate, secured a majority over all, and accomplished the long-sought ourgose. At this session Mr. Edmunds was chosen to succeed Mr. Davis as Fresident pro tem, and held the office until he voluntarily relinquished it to the famous but at present quiescent Mr. Ingals of Kansas. coeded to the Presidency, and in October us but at present quiescent Mr. In-

Mr. Davis as President protem, and held the office until he voluntarily relinquished it to the famous but at present quiescent Mr. Ingalls of Kansus.

It is a popular saving that the Senate of the United States is deteriorating in point of ability of late years, and that the men who have obtained seats in that body are intellectually far below those who represented their States before the war and during the years immediately following. A glance at the personnel of the Senate during the two years when the Democrats were last in control is therefore interesting as a comparison. After the reorganization in the spring of 1872, and while William A. Wheeler was still vice-President and presiding committees were divided as follows: Judiciary, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio: Finance, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware; Foreign Afairs, W. W. Eaton of Connecticut: Appropriations, Henry G. Davis of West Virginia; Naval Affairs, John R. McPherson of New Jersey; Public Lands, Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana, Chaims, Francis Kernan of New York: Territories, A. H., Garland of Arkansas; kailroads, L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi; Revision of the Laws, William A. Wallace of Pennsylvania; Contingent Expenses, Benjamin H. Hill of sicorgia; Civil Service and Retrenchment, W. C. Buttler of South Carolina: Transportation Rates to the Seatoard, James B. Beck of Kennacy Rules, John T. Morgan of Alabama; Select Committee on Civil Service, George G. Vest of Missouri; Tenth Census, George G. Vest of Missouri; Tenth Ce

Tenuessee, still Senators.

The Republicans had big men in that body, too and it can be said of them, as of the Democrats, that they reached in that Congress the high-water mark of ability and statesmanship. Under the ancient and still existing Senatorial courtesy, a few committee Chairmanships, unimportant in matters of legislation, but carrying with them creature comforts, were accorded to the Republicans. In the list wore: George F. Edmands of Vermont. Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims; Henry B. Anthony of Rhode Island. Revolutionary Chaims; Rescoe Conkling of New York, Enrolled Bills; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. Nearaguan Claims; Rescoe Conkling of New York, Enrolled Bills; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. Nearaguan Claims; Rescoe Conkling of New York, Enrolled Bills; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. Nearaguan Claims; Rescoe Gonkling of New York, Enrolled Bills; Hannibal Hamlin of Maine. Nearaguan Claims; Ranche K. Bruce of Mississippi like hist colored man to hold a seat in the United States Senate. Freedman's Savings, and Samuel J. Kirkwood of Iowa. Certain Indian Rescritions. In the list of Republicans who were then or have since become men of great trouminence or influence, but who for lack of long, continuous service, were not entitled to Chairmanships or like courtesies at the hands of the Democrats, were: Geo. F. Hoar, John A. Logan, Jiatt H. Carpenter, William Vindom, and Justin S. Merrill, The Democratic Senate that will convene on spicuously addenses of both parties, but the process of the long of this healy. John J. Ingalis. Mr. 11th John J. Ingalis. M. Teller, William Windom, and Justin S. Morrill. The Democratic Senate that will convene on the 4th of March. Iskić, cantains some conspicuously also men of both parties, but the most ardent desender of this body. The American House of Lords, as it is often called will hardly be usualled in claiming that when its roll is called the responses will be made by such a large number of statesmen, both Democratic and Henublicans, as answered to their names in the Democratic Senate of 1875.

Harry Miner says that Barney Rourke's claim that a strength of 2,555 John J. O'Brien Association votes in the Third district was shown by the scratching of Judge Andrews's name on that number of ballots is groundless. The O'Brien captains, he says, asked the Tammany captains to scratch Andrews, threatenmany captains to scratch Andrews, threatening in case of refusal to work the Republican electoral ballot. The O'Brien captains were competing for a watch offered by Harney to the captain in whose election district the largest number of scratched tickets was polled. Mr. Miner says he allowed the Tammany captains to run scratched pasters in some of the election districts. The vote in the election districts where this was not done indicates, he says, an o'Brien vote of not more than 804 in the Assembly district.

Quay to Lecture on Pracilcal Politics, ALLEGHENT, Nov. 19.—Senator Quay is announced to sheak in the Western University course of lectures here, early in December, on "Practical Politics."

The term New York Central bas become synonymous with speed, comfort, luxury.—4du.

To Lovers of Wagner.

With an Æolian in your home you can have a Wagner Opera every evening without leaving the house.

The following are a few selections from his works that are now obtainable for this instrument:

Tannhäuser Overture. Flying Dutchman Over-Lohengrin - Introduc-

Lohengrin — Introduc-tion, Act 3d.

Die Walkure—Sieg-mund's Love Song mund's Love Song. The Ride of the Walk-Tannhäuser - Song -Evening Star.

Das Rheingold-Die Meistersinger— Vorsp Walther's Prize Song. Götterdämmerung— Lohengrin— Wedding March.

Any person, even those without any musical education, can learn to play the Æolian with a few weeks' practice.

You are cordially invited to call and hear these wonderful instruments.

18 West 23d Street.

ture. Tannhäuser—Pilgrims'

Parsifal-Vorspiel.

Tristan and Isolde-

Traurer-Marsch.

Vorspiel.

Vorspiel.

ASSEMBLYMEN ARE STATE OFFICERS. and Fach Must File an Oath of Office with the Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.-James Frank Terry, a Republican Assemblyman elect, by his applica-tion for a blank oath of office at the Secretary of State's office to-day, led to the discovery that all members of Assembly are State officers, and are obliged to file their oaths of office within fifteen days after their election. Already eleven days have passed, and a more handful have compiled with the law, which provides that a failure to so file their oaths of office shall nullify their election. Chapter 681, Laws of 1892, which Gov. Flower signed

est. Laws of 1892, which Gov. Flower signed on May 18, 1892, is responsible for the present situation. This law is known as an Act in Relation to Public Officers, and constitutes chapter 7 of the general laws.

Section 2 proscribes that "the term State officer includes every officer for whom all the electors of the State are entitled to vote, members of the Legislature, Justices of the Supreme Court." &c.

Section 10 provides that "the oath of office of every State officer shall be filed in the office of the Secrotary of State." and "every oath of office shall be filed within fifteen days after the officer shall have been chosen."

Section 20 declares that "every office shall be vacant upon the refusal or neglect of an officer to file his oath of office.

Four days only remain for the Assemblymen elect to file their oaths of office, unless it is contended, and so dicided, that their election dates from the day they receive their certificates of election, after the official count.

Sentenced for Hirgal Registration. AUDURN, Nov. 19.—In the United States Court this morning Edward Lycett, indicted orfraudulent registration in Albany, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three months in the Albany penitentiary and to pay the costs of the prosecution. John Devine was sentenced to the Broome county jail for six months and to pay the costs of the prosecution, for illegally registering in Binghamton. John White was sentenced to three months, James Clary five months, and Fred Shepard two months, in the Albany ponitentiary for illegal registration in Albany. John H. Collins of Buffalo pleaded gulity to illegal registration and was sentenced to a year and a day in the Eric county penitentiary.

Morris Goldfon, who was arrested by Detective McCann of Albany on a bench warrant while in the custody of United States marshals, has been discharged from custody, and has returned to Albany. McCann was indicted for interforing with and assaulting Federal officers when arresting Goldfon. McCann left the city resterday and has not vetreturned. A capius will be issued for his apprehension. It is probable that he will be allowed to give ball in Albany. John White was sentenced to three months

prenension. It is probable t lowed to give ball in Albany.

Carlyle W. Harris's Appeal. ALBANY, Nov. 19 .- Dec. 5 has been set down Court of Appeals as the date on w t will hear argument in the appeal of Carlyle W. Harris from the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree rendered against him in the Court of General Sessions on Feb. 8, 1892, after his trial under the indictment charging him with poisoning his wife, Helen Mary Nellsen Potts, on Jan. 31, 1891. The return on the notice of appeal, filed by W. Travis Jerome as counsel for Harris, is a bulky volume of 5,805 folios and covering 1,475 printed pages. Harris's appeal, as given in the roturn filed here, is from the judgment above quoted and from the order denying a motion for a new trial, and from the order denying a motion for a new trial, and from the order denying a motion in arrest of judgment.

Carlyle W. Harris was, as shown by the return, indicted on May 13, 1891, and his trial hegan in the General Court of Sessions on May 18, 1891. The indictment was found under section 183 of the Penal Code. He had been hefore the Hecorder before, but had appeared his case to the General Sessions on Feb. 8, 1891. District Attorney Nicoll will appear for the people. 8, 1892, after his trial under the indictment

The Sneep Kept Her From Freezing.

the people.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 19 .- Nellie Logan, 6 years old, started across the divide for school a few days ago. A short time after her departure a heavy snow storm set in, and as she did not reach her destination at noon it was known she was lost. A searching party wandered over the hills, hoping to find the child. Yes-terday they came across her in an old shed, with a dozen sheep, among which she had cuddled down and thus escaped death.

Another Highbinder Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19.-Highbinders last night fatally shot Chin How Han, a Chinese shrimp dealer. Han said just before he died that he was shot because he refused to pay blackmail. The police are making an active search for the murderer or murderers.

HOW WAS MRS. VAN LEER HURTS She Boarded a Street Car at S A. M. with Mer Head Cut and Bleeding.

well-dressed woman about 30 years old who was bleeding from wounds in the face and on her head, got on a car of the East New York line at Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Williamsburgh, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Just as she took her seat she fainted. A physician who was on the car examined her head and came to the conclusion that she was probably dangerously injured. She was taken off the car and an ambulance was called. Ambulance Surgeen Gifford of the Eastern District Hospital responded and the woman was taken to that institution. She revived about after reaching the hospital, and said she was the wife of William Van Leer of 949 Kent

was the wife of whimm was here of the agents.

Mr. Van Leer said that his wife started on Friday morning to visit friends in Williamshurgh. He took his wife to her mother's house. Mrs. Van Leer was unable to tell how she received her injuries. Detective Holland of the Clymer street station learned that she had been drinking. Mrs. Van Leer finally told the detective that she remembered failing.

Detained with Her 735 Immigrants. The steamship Norge of the Thingvalla line which arrived yesterday from Danish ports with 738 Scandinavian immigrants, was de with 708 Scandinavian Immigrants, was de-tained by order of the Custom House author-ities. As she left Christiansand before the Treasury Department announced its intention of rigidly enforcing the twenty-day quarantine order, she may be permitted to go to her dock to-day, and land her immigrants to-morrow.



PARIS, 1878.



F. BOOSS & BRO.,

Invite their customers and the nubite to arrend

their 40th Annual Exhibit of FINE FURS. Special attention has been given to make this the grandest display of new designs over before presented, including all the latest

SEAL REEFERS, TOP COATS, COVERT COATS, MILITARY CAPES, WINDSOR CAPES, AND SHOULDER CAPES, COM. BINED WITH RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, AND PERSIAN LAMB, NOVELTIES IN LADIES' WEAR, CRAVATS, STOLES, MUFFS, AND CLEOPATRA BOAS,

SPECIALTIES IN RUSSIAN MARLE,

A full line of GENTLEMEN'S FURS. OVERCOATS, DRIVING GLOVES, CAPS, and MUFFLERS, COACHTEN'S CAPS, CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, &c. A large assortment of HALL and PARLOR RUGS.

We show all the popular styles and effects in everything that is new. All goods made on the premises by skilful designers and of the best workmanship. OUR PURS ARE ABOVE THE AVERAGE IN EXCEL-LENCE, AND ARR OFFERED AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

449 Broadway and 26 Mercer St., FOUR DOORS BELOW GRAND ST. TELEPHONE, SOS SPRING

